

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—GER AMERICAN GARDEN. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 30th and 32d st.—ELLEN OGE. LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 79 Broadway.—FRENCH OPERA—FLUC DE TIE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET FANTASIE OF HENRY DEMPEY. ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—PUMA DONNA FOR A NIGHT, &c. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 125th street.—AGGRAVATING SAM—THE REVOLVING MAN. WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 23d st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—THE OCEANOGRAPH. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—THE OPERA OF MATRIDA. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 25d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—QUEY MANSERING. STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—OFFER SONGS—WILLIAM TELL. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ROBBERS OF THE HEAVEN—LARRY HOOLIGAN—HILL, &c. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street.—GRAND BALL CONCERT. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DIPLOME. PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—BETH TIE, THE SINGING MACHINE GIRL. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEUO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c. THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 55 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 251 st., between 5th and 7th ave.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. TONY PASTORE'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEUO SOCCENTRISTES, BURLESQUE, &c. SPINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—LECTURE BY FARRINGTON BOWWELL. PARKS PATRIOTIC CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, between 5th and 7th ave.—EQUINE ARTS, &c. SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth Avenue.—CAYLIE'S PICTURAL GARDENS. AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third Avenue and 52d Street.—Open day and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 27, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1.—Advertisements. 2.—Advertisements. 3.—Tweed's Tribulations: The Legal Leaders Building in their Scares; Granting of the Charter for the Annex of the "Globe" Exhibition in the Public Offices; the Injunction on Tweed's Department; Haggerty and Smith to be Impeached; Testimony of Street Finances on the Notice of the Council; Briefs of the City; Politics; The Republican New Deal; The National Bank; Matters—Obituary—New York City News. 4.—Justice Felix's Review of the Present Condition of Russia; The Present Position of the Science of Government and Religion; Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow; Axioms for the Arrival of the "Globe" in California's Indian Cartoons; The Ninety-second Street Ferry—Annual Report of the Eastern Telegraph. 5.—Political: Continuation of Democratic Candidates in Kings County; Tiroa County Politics—The Chicago and Forest Fire Funds—A Tribune in Charge of the Department of Property and Loss of Life in and Around Hong Kong; A Wonderful Grandeur of the Storm; Plunders and Assessments at Work—An Addition to Our Educational System—Frothing in Pittsburg; The Franklin Statue—A Revenue Episode—The Philadelphia Defectors—The Holokah Ferry—The Portland Jockey Club. 6.—Editorials: Leading Article, "The City Corruptions"—The Mayor's Hall—Amusement Announcements. 7.—Editorials (Continued from Sixth Page): Important Item—Restriction on the Sale of the Adult Male Population to Arms; One Million Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men to Make Ready for War—News from England; Ireland; The Revolution in Mexico—News from Washington—Miscellaneous Telegrams—The Southern Knix—Yachting—Business Notices. 8.—The Trial of Rosezweig; The Mother and Sister of the Murdered Girl in Court; Testimony of the Servant Girl—Petty Larceny and Imprisonment for Debt—The Parsee Lunacy Case—Proceedings in the Courts—Meeting of Jersey Justice—The Police Board—In Newark—Department of Docks—American Bible Union—American Missionary Association—Army and Navy—Improvements in Newark—Dollar Failure in Newark—The National Insurance Convention—Barbarians at Home—Yellow Fever in Charleston. 9.—South Carolina Letter from One of the Proscribed Districts; A Glimpse of the Future; Thousands Leaving the Country—The Naughty Letter Boy Said—Improvements in Newark—Navigation—A Masonic Meeting—Societies—Financial and Commercial Reports—Domestic Markets—Farrington Bowwell's Lectures—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements. 10.—The "Queen's" Men: An Important Attest of Counterfeits—Lecture by Secretary Boutwell—Annals of the "Globe"—The Trades Union—Protestant Episcopal Convention—Amusements—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements. 11.—The Parisian Plan: Strange Alliance of English Peers and Workmen—The Man and Coward Prize Fight—Another Prize Fight—The "Globe" and Notice—Advertisements. 12.—Advertisements.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY of the State will be by the people hardly be held responsible for the spoils of Tweed and company, while the unearthing of their crimes is due to such representative democrats as Governor Hoffman, Charles O'Connor and Samuel J. Tilden.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BRAZIL wipes out the institution on this Continent and the islands thereof, excepting the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the time is not far off when it will be abolished there by or without the authority of Spain. She must give up those "niggers" and the slave trade in Cuba or prepare to give up the island.

IT BRINGS TO BE DOUBTFUL whether "Boss Tweed" will receive his usual majority for the State Senate in the coming election—doubtful if he will dare to hold on as a candidate—doubtful if his friends will insist upon running him; while it is morally certain that he will never darken the door of the Senate Chamber again with his party presence. His political career is ended.

THE PARSEE LUNACY CASE.—We give today the material points of a very able decision pronounced yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas by Judge Daly in reference to the case of the Parsee merchant, Colah, of Bombay, who had lost his reason in this city and was confined in a lunatic asylum. The Judge enters minutely into all the circumstances of this very interesting matter, and holds that it is in the power of the Court to order what would most conduce to the moral and material interests of Colah; and as all the testimony and statements pointed to the conclusion that it would be best if the lunatic were removed to his own country, the decision of the Court coincides with that view, and Colah will be removed accordingly.

City Corruptions—The Plain Duty of Mayor Hall.

The people of New York are indebted to Attorney General Champlain, Charles O'Connor and Samuel J. Tilden for the first practical movement toward a solution of the intricate problem of our municipal troubles since the issue of the Foley injunction which virtually displaced Comptrolr. Connolly and put Andrew H. Green in charge of the city finances. These clear-headed lawyers have set to work in a sensible business manner to trace the large sums of money fraudulently drawn from the public treasury from the moment they passed out of the possession of the city up to the time of their eventual distribution among those who shared in the plunder. It is true that they have not yet fully accomplished their work, or perhaps for some good reasons satisfactory to themselves they are not just now prepared to make entire disclosure of the information they have obtained, and hence only one of the receivers of the stolen money is at present pointed out to the community and subjected to legal proceedings. But enough has been shown to prove that more than one prominent official, entrusted with large public interests, has been receiving a heavy percentage of the amounts paid to contractors for work done and supplies furnished on account of the city; and that in some instances wholly fraudulent claims, based, no doubt, upon duplicate bills obtained from contractors, have been passed through the Auditor's office, the money drawn upon forged receipts and divided among the conspirators. The plan of operations appears now to have been simple enough, and it is matter of surprise that men engaged in such nefarious transactions should have been so neglectful of all necessary precaution, and should have left their tracks so plain and open behind them. The agent between the dishonest contractors and their official friends seems to have been the Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, Elbert A. Woodward, who is now reported to have sought safety in flight. When deposits of warrants were made by Ingersoll or A. J. Garvey checks were on the same day paid by them to Woodward, who deposited the same in his own account in the National Broadway Bank. Then a check for a portion of the amount would be drawn by Woodward, paid to Tweed and deposited by him to his private account. Take, for instance, the transactions of May 7. On that day Ingersoll & Co. endorsed and deposited in the bank, warrants to the amount of one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars. They paid to E. A. Woodward their checks to the amount of seventy-four thousand dollars, or, as it will be observed, nearly one-half of the amount. These were deposited by Woodward, who drew against them his own checks for twenty-seven thousand dollars, which were deposited to Tweed's account. It does not yet appear to whom the balance was paid, but as Woodward's checks must have been given in like manner to the other sharers of the plunder they can be as readily traced as those paid to Tweed, and the people will not be satisfied that the investigation should halt at this point.

It is a noteworthy fact that these corrupt transactions are exactly all traceable to that stupendous job, the new Court House. The contractors who were in league with the municipal office-holders are mainly the men who have been engaged on that work, and that appears to have been the great demoralizing agent in the whole disgraceful business. Years ago, when these plans for the robbery of the people were being concocted—and millions of dollars have been stolen in the past as in the present—the HERALD time and again exposed and denounced the very frauds that now show so glaringly, and demanded such a reform of the municipal government as would have rendered this bold plunder of the Treasury impossible. But the politicians and their organs of both parties, either sharing or hoping to share in the spoils, helped to cover up the tracks of the corruptionists and to shield them from the consequences of their dishonesty. When Tammany was in danger from the HERALD's exposures, republicanism came to her aid and kept her in power. Republican State Legislatures and republican Governors, instead of helping us to purify the municipal government, sought to perpetuate the corruption for the sake of sharing in its unholy gains. The losses incurred by the city and the disgrace which has fallen upon us are due to the political harpies who even now are striving to make the honest indignation of the people available for their own selfish ends.

There may be technical and legal difficulties in the way of bringing these great crimes home to the guilty parties, or of obtaining restitution from the persons implicated in them. But the people are satisfied that they have been shamefully robbed, and they should not be required to continue even for an hour to trust those who are clearly proved to have betrayed them. The disclosures made through Messrs. O'Connor and Tilden seem to bring the charge of a corrupt connection with public contractors, through the agency of Woodward, home to the head of the Department of Public Works. He may plead that he has loaned money to the parties who appear to have paid him these large sums, but the people will not believe the story. The question is, how can this suspected public officer be removed from the important position he occupies in the municipal government? We can see but one solution of the difficulty, and that is in the prompt and resolute action of Mayor Hall. The chief executive officer of the city should stand forward as its defender, and rid the departments of all whose hands are soiled with this abominable corruption. It is true that he has received but little encouragement in such a course from the action of those who have interfered with his authority and put themselves forward as the champions and protectors of unfaithful public officers for political considerations. But Mayor Hall owes a duty to the people which he cannot evade, and to himself which he ought not to neglect. The Charter ties his hands and places him under the restraint of one of those mischievous tenures of office laws invented by the revenue plunderers at Washington to save themselves from removal by an unfriendly President. In order to protect those republican commissioners who were retained in office under the municipal government as a portion of the bargain under which

The New York Charter received republican support at Albany, all power over his subordinates was taken from the Mayor, and it was provided that no head of a department should be removed except on impeachment before a full Court of Common Pleas.

Fortunately, however, Judge Barnard has shown us a road out of this difficulty, and that path we now call upon Mayor Hall to pursue. In granting the Foley injunction Judge Barnard, in his own words, "intended to establish this doctrine—that where no remedy exists at law a Court of Equity, by the virtue inherent in itself, possesses the right to step in and invent a remedy. Whether the abuse is the squandering of public funds or other misbehavior of officials, the Supreme Court has the power to correct the evil." Nothing can be more clearly expressed than this, and it is certain that under the principle it lays down Judge Barnard cannot hesitate to "invent a remedy" and to correct the evil of the retention of Tweed in the important office of Public Works after the disclosures made by Messrs. O'Connor and Tilden. Mayor Hall should therefore seek the aid of the judiciary, and as the Charter prohibits his removal of the head of a department, he should apply for an injunction or order preventing Tweed from exercising any longer the powers and duties of his office, and authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner in his place, at all events until after the legal investigation of the charges shall have been made. This is the only practical and efficient method of meeting the difficulty. Even the arrest of Mr. Tweed, which is said to be contemplated, would not vacate his office. It would be a mere formal process upon which he would be required to give bail to appear to answer any charges that might be preferred against him. The sureties would be forthcoming and Tweed would return to his duties. Nothing is more certain than this: that a public officer, having control of the expenditure of large sums of public money, should be free from such grave suspicions of official corruption as attach to Mr. Tweed. The people believe that he has colluded with dishonest contractors to defraud the city, and has put a large share of the plunder into his own pocket, even if they hesitate to credit the more serious charges brought against him. They desire his removal from the Department of Public Works. Now, will Mayor Hall seek the aid of Judge Barnard, who already stands pledged to "invent a remedy" in cases of official misconduct, and carry out the wishes of the people?

The Washington Treaty and the Cotton Lobby.

Our Washington correspondence fore-shadows an active lobby business this winter at the capital in connection with the Commission which is appointed to adjust the claims between England and the United States under the Treaty of Washington. The "cotton lobby" is the suitable name given to the combination of claimants and agents who are preparing to make a terrible onslaught upon the Treasury. There is a suspicion that some of the prominent politicians are engaged in making the treaty through are directly or indirectly interested in huge cotton claims that are to be presented under it. There is a coalition, it is said, between the Confederates of the South and certain prominent radical republicans of the North to accomplish the object in view. We think this is likely, for it is just in accordance with the gigantic corrupt schemes worked up in Washington and the general corruption which grew out of the war and has overspread the country. No doubt the cotton and other claims that may be worked up by such a lobby will amount to a stupendous sum and prove a great temptation to fraud. The amendment to the constitution bars, it is true, rebel claimants and the cotton loan of the Confederates, but this will be circumvented by British holders of claims and by a host of interested so-called loyal Americans, unless great vigilance, honesty and firmness be displayed by the Commission. Considering the many millions of dollars at stake we may expect lively times in Washington this winter, and such a gathering of lobby vultures there as has rarely or never been seen before.

A Cabinet Crisis in Austria.

A telegram from Vienna informs us that Count Hohenwart, with the members of his Cabinet placed their resignations in the hands of the Emperor yesterday, and that it was regarded as certain that His Majesty would accept their portfolios and set about the formation of a new Ministry. This action leaves Chancellor Beust master of the political situation for the moment. Perhaps it is well for the country that it is so. Austria cannot afford to remain divided by political party prejudices or the discontents of the different nationalities in view of the military position of Russia, as it is set forth to-day in our special telegram from St. Petersburg. The quarrels of the Czechs and the Germans must be healed if the empire is to preserve its integrity; but it may be that the great northern agitator has already sounded German sentiment at the parent home and made sure of its sympathy.

THE MORMON WOMEN have drawn up a petition to Congress, fifty feet long and signed by twenty-five hundred petitioners, praying that proceedings against the Mormons be stayed. They express belief in the divinity of the polygamic system, and say that they are content as they are. Some time ago we suggested that the Mormon wives make themselves heard on the subject, and doubtless, if the petition is a genuine one, this is the means they have taken to that end. It can hardly be probable that the petition will affect the trials now pending; but in view of the fact that the future of these unfortunate women is most deplorably affected by the prosecution, it should become a subject of thoughtful consideration with Congress and the administration.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION at Baltimore has finally decided to leave the whole subject of the ritual canon just as they found it. The matter was most thoroughly discussed and a very general interchanging of views was taken. All the members, it seems, condemned extreme ritualism; but some of the proposed modifications were obnoxious enough to defeat the whole reform.

Our Municipal Disorganization and the Remedy.

We are at present living under a singular government in the city of New York—a government half legal and half outside the regular provisions of the law. A committee of citizens assume authority over the public affairs usually exercised by elected officers. The Financial Department is in the hands of a Deputy, while the Comptroller continues its nominal head but without a shadow of power. An eminent lawyer in private life brings suits on behalf of the people of which the Corporation Counsel is the legal prosecutor. In short, the whole municipal administration is disorganized, and our political condition is disgraceful to the great metropolis of the republic. This state of affairs should be brought to an end at once, and the shortest road out of the difficulty is the best. It is evident that the fight of the politicians is over the Comptroller's office, and we believe it would end to-morrow if Mayor Hall would signify his readiness to appoint Andrew H. Green Comptroller of the city in place of Richard B. Connolly. Now, Mr. Green has at least the reputation of honesty, and the recent proceedings in the courts have proved that the Comptroller cannot use the power of his office unfairly towards any department of the city government. Let Mayor Hall notify the Committee of Seventy and all whom it may concern, that he will appoint Andrew H. Green Comptroller—let him in fact confer the appointment upon him at once, and the committee will obtain for him the resignation Comptroller Connolly has heretofore withheld. The promotion of Deputy Green to the Comptrollership will be the commencement of our return to regular, legal government, and there is no reason why Mayor Hall should hesitate to take the step which will release us from our present irregularity, confusion and turmoil.

What They Are Doing at the Theatres.

Notwithstanding the great number and variety of attractions at the various theatres in the city at the present time and untoward circumstances that were calculated to keep people away from them, the managers of the principal houses have met with every encouragement from the public, and the attendance, as a general rule, has been better than during past seasons. We have never had so many first class artists here at one time. The recognized home of high comedy, Wallack's, is brighter than ever, owing to the remarkable strength of its present company. The veteran comedian, Charles Mathews, who has been the favorite of the public for more than a quarter of a century; the inimitable Brougham, the courtly Gilbert, who may be regarded as the last Sir Anthony Absolute and Sir Peter Teazle we shall see on the American stage; the versatile Fisher, the charming Miss Mordant, Miss Effie Germon, Mr. H. Montgomery and the accomplished manager himself represent only a portion of the strength of this matchless company. Then we have the renowned actress, Miss Charlotte Cushman, at Booth's, repeating her great impersonation of Meg Merrilies, that was the delight of the stage years ago, and Sothen's Lord Dunsany, the most brilliant and with-provoking piece of nonsense that ever attracted a full house. Mr. and Mrs. Florence have made the Grand Opera House one of the most popular theatres in the city by their clever acting in the newest Irish play, "Eileen Oge." At that cosy little dramatic boudoir, the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Daly's play of "Divorce" is in its eighth week, and its success is undiminished; and Fox will likely run the entire season at the Olympic with "Humpty Dumpty." Alm'e has already made Lina Edwin's Theatre the home of opera bouffe and intends to keep it there. The dramatic managers commenced this season with fear and trembling, as there was every reason to think that the opera and other musical attractions would rob them of no inconsiderable share of public patronage, but they were agreeably disappointed. There are room enough and patrons enough for all in New York, and where there is real merit there will be no empty benches. It is only trash that meets with deserved failure in the metropolis.

ORDER OF ARRESTS.—A few days since Judge Barnard fore-shadowed his intention to examine into the cases of prisoners confined in Ludlow Street Jail, with a view especially to the liberation of those imprisoned for debt.

He yesterday took time by the forelock, and with a judiciously sweeping order cut off the sources mainly from which this jail derives its inmates. In this order he declares that hereafter he will issue no order of arrest against parties charged with obtaining money or goods through alleged false representations unless the same shall have been made in writing and subscribed by the person or persons making the charge; that no like order will be granted against any person for libel, assault and battery, slander or false imprisonment other than upon or against the person or character of a woman, and finally, a most effectual clinching of the whole matter, that no order of arrest will be granted in any action unless the party or parties are non-residents and about removing from the jurisdiction of the Court, nor for any arrest where the sum sought to be recovered is less than one thousand dollars.

THE KU KLUX COMMITTEE, to meet in Washington early next month, intends to prepare a most harrowing report of the outrages in the South for the consideration of Congress. It also proposes to have one or two conspicuous witnesses presented before the bar of either House, among them General Forrest and General Saunders—a very ill-advised proceeding, as no credit is likely to reflect on the committee or the House by this consummation witness business, and it serves mainly to make for such men as Forrest some little capital as "martyrs."

THE pressing and immediate needs of the Chicago sufferers following directly on the fire were fully satisfied by the charity of the universe, but there remains yet forty thousand people to be fed. The committee ask for vegetables, beans, onions and potatoes, the supply of these being scant, and disease threatening in consequence of the unwholesome steadiness of a bread and water diet. Our farmers have now a chance to show their generosity in a way that appeals directly to them.

Russia Reorganizing Her Army—A Menacing Movement.

In our columns of this morning we print a special cable despatch to the HERALD which proves beyond all possibility of doubt that Russia is preparing for war. The purport of the despatch is that the army of Russia is to be not only completely reorganized but enormously increased as a whole and strengthened in its departments. The whole people are to be trained to arms after the model of Prussia. Such additions are to be made to the army that in time of war the total forces available for immediate use will not be under one million six hundred thousand men. So thorough and complete is the reform introduced that it is reasonable to conclude that in the event of invasion every able-bodied Russian will virtually be a soldier. The new arrangement makes provision for peace times; but the new army on a peace footing will be formidable enough for war purposes.

What does this new movement in Russia mean? That is the question which most people, in running over the figures of our special despatch, will this morning ask. The simplest answer that can be given to the question is—it means war. It has been quite manifest to thoughtful observers for some time past that the late Franco-German war had not pacified warlike spirits in Europe. It was a gain certainly to find that France was put under bonds to keep the peace. But all that France lost Germany gained. The centre of power was transferred from Paris to Berlin. The late conferences held at Gastein and at Salzburg encouraged the feeling that the purposes of Bismarck had not been exhaustively carried out, that some work remained to be done, and that it was likely to be finished with as little delay as possible. It was known that Russia was not quite satisfied with the result of the war. It has since come to light that Bismarck bought Russia before the war, as he once bought Austria, and as he once bought France, and that Russia has no reason yet to boast that she has been paid in better coin than either of the other two Powers. In plain terms, Russia and Germany are not agreed. Bismarck has made sure the alliance of Austria; and Russia to-day finds herself absolutely isolated in Europe. France is her only possible ally; but poor France, now that she begins to feel the weight of her enormous debt, is of the opinion that war might increase rather than diminish her troubles. Denmark dare not move. Sweden, if she finds it impossible to maintain absolute neutrality, will boldly espouse the cause of Germany and fight for the restoration of her long lost provinces to the north of the Baltic. Great Britain, of course, will content herself by looking on. It is our confident belief that the next war will be between Russia and Germany. The presumption is that Austria will fight on the side of Germany, and it is not impossible that France, encouraged by the hope of getting rid of the remainder of her indemnity, will espouse the cause of Russia.

A cause of quarrel between Russia and Germany will be easily found when required. A Prince of the House of Hohenzollern rules on the Lower Danube. Rumania is a barrier wall between Russia and Turkey. Austria is in trouble with her Slaves. In Austria or Rumania a crisis might arise at any moment sufficient to bring Germany and Russia into actual conflict. It is suspected by many—it is said to be known for certain in some quarters—that Bismarck intends to play a bold part in the next great conflict. In Europe Germany has no rival but Russia. Determined to leave Germany mistress of Europe and to establish an empire more powerful than that of Charlemagne, it is Bismarck's intention, so it is said, to proclaim the independence of Poland. To this end he is willing to part with that portion of Poland which Prussia owns. Austria, it is said, is willing to make a similar sacrifice. It is known that some time since, when France was in her agony, the head centres of the secret societies of Poland instructed the Poles in France to hold off, to fight no more for France, and for the reason that all hopes for the restoration of the old Sarmatian kingdom centred in Berlin, not in Paris. It is well known how the Poles fought in the armies of the First Napoleon. It is well known how hopefully they looked for a time to the Third Napoleon. It requires not to be told how in both cases they were deceived. If Bismarck can rally the Poles around him, Austria fighting heartily in the same cause, Russia will not have the shadow of a chance of success. It would be strange to see Poland restored as one of the kingdoms of Europe; but it would not be more strange than many things which have happened in this eventful age. Most certainly the Polish kingdom, restored under a Hohenzollern, would be a powerful barrier wall between Russia and Germany. The restoration of Poland would be a stroke of policy not unworthy of the daring and fertile genius of Bismarck. All things considered, we think it fair to regard in a serious light this reorganization of the Russian army. It is, in our judgment, a response to the Gastein and Salzburg conferences. Europe gravitates towards unity. Before it can be one united republic it must come under the controlling influence of one grand central Power. According to all promise that central Power is to be Germany. But between then and now there must be wars and rumors of wars.

NAPOLEON AND BENEDETTI EXPLAIN.—In the HERALD of yesterday we printed Benedetti's explanations and the letter of the ex-Emperor Napoleon to the late Sir John Burgoyne. Both must be regarded as apologies for the failure and defeat of France in the late war. As apologies, both must be regarded as weak and unsatisfactory. Benedetti convinces us that France was wrong and that Prussia was right; that the French Ministers were impertinent beyond all endurance, and that Emperor William is a regular old brick, who knows when and how to be civil and when and how to snort. Napoleon's letter only shows that, with all his apparent power, he was but a blind leader of the blind. After all that both master and servant have written it has still to be admitted that France was deservedly whipped.

The Queen's Cup Races—A Testimonial for the Winning Yachts.

The international races are over and the Queen's Cup remains in possession of the New York Yacht Club. The English yacht Livonia has been defeated in four races, twice by the Columbia and twice by the Sappho, and returns to England without having added anything to her reputation for speed. It has been satisfactorily settled that the fame our yacht gained in 1851 is most worthily retained by those of later years, and all Americans should feel a just pride in the fact that we have yet to be defeated. With a knowledge of this we consider it but an act of justice to Vice Commodore Douglas, the owner of the Sappho, and Rear Commodore Osgood, the owner of the Columbia, that the New York Yacht Club, or the public, should arrange to present to each of those gentlemen a suitable testimonial—a substantial token of the manner in which the performances of their magnificent yachts is appreciated by our people. As it stands now they have nothing to show; they have been put to great expense by reason of having to keep their vessels in commission beyond the time expected; new sails, new rigging and other matters had to be procured for them, and extra men were employed. And all for what? Why, to sustain a reputation that belonged not to themselves or their vessels alone, but to the whole country. Hence it is but fair that those who have benefited by the recent splendid performances of the Sappho and Columbia should signify their appreciation of it by more than mere words; they should see that the men who have done so much to serve our yachting interests and maintain our yachting reputation receive something worthy of the occasion, something that they can hold with pride and point to with pleasure as the gift of their fellow countrymen. We believe that it is only necessary to call the attention of our people to this subject in order to awaken their interest in it. We feel assured that they will agree with us and respond at once, and in a short time arrange to show our successful yachtsmen that services such as they have performed cannot pass unnoticed and unrequited. The eyes of all England have been upon these races; they see that they have been fairly and gallantly won; then do not let them look upon the mortifying spectacle of the winners' services receiving no other recognition than that contained in mere words.

The Mexican Revolution.

A special HERALD telegram from Matamoros reports the progress of the Mexican revolution to the evening of the 25th inst. It will be seen from this despatch, which appears in our columns to-day, that President Juarez has acted with alacrity and vigor against the movement, and that his action is likely to be crowned with success. Saltillo still held out against the insurgents at Monterrey. Eight hundred government troops who had been despatched to his aid arrived at the scene of his difficulty. They came in loyalty and in good order—a very unusual result of the marches of Mexican soldiers through the country in revolutionary times; General Escobedo was moving his command rapidly against another division of the rebels. The present effect of this Ministerial army power appeared to induce excellent consequences, for we are informed that the inhabitants of the smaller cities of Nuevo Leon had already pronounced against General Trevino and his attempt at secession. Peaceful people were seriously alarmed, as we anticipated they would be, and two thousand Mexicans had already crossed the frontier into the State of Texas. Provided they have absolved themselves fully from all revolutionary agitation propensities, and resolved to live by the "sweat of their brow," Texas is just the place for them, and we bid them a hearty welcome to their new and really free homes.

Criminal Business in the United States Courts.

We have already referred to the delay which has taken place in the trial of prisoners charged with offences against criminal law in the United States Court, and upon making inquiries, the following facts appear:—There are between forty and fifty cases on the calendar awaiting trial, and in these not more than ten of the parties accused are actually in prison, the rest being out on bail. The District Attorney and his subordinates say that they are using their utmost exertions and are most anxious to discharge the calendar. But there is one special difficulty, among others, that blocks the way. They cannot find a Judge to sit long enough to superintend what we may designate, according to the old English legal term, "a general jail delivery." Two criminal terms of two or three weeks each in duration are not sufficient in the course of twelve months to meet the requirements of the criminal calendar of the United States Courts. The result of these short terms is that the calendar continues to grow larger and larger, while the chances of discharging it become smaller and smaller. Judge Blatchford, in the District Court, has plenty to attend to, and he attends to it. Judge Benedict has charge of the Eastern district, which includes Brooklyn, and when he comes over to New York, as he has recently done to try prisoners, it is to be presumed that he has to leave undone something that ought to be discharged in Brooklyn. Judge Woodruff has his hands full with motions and arguments in patent suits, reviews in bankruptcy, equity and law questions, and the like, and he seems to find it difficult, owing to all this business, to preside at the trials of criminals. Now, what is to be done? The intention of the law is to afford every person accused of crime a speedy trial, and for this purpose there ought to be a judge sitting at regular and frequent intervals to effect "a jail delivery." If any one of the Judges we have named cannot or will not attend to this business, then there ought to be a Judge in attendance, just as there is in the Court of General Sessions, to dispose of indictments against prisoners as fast as they are found. We believe there are judges in other districts who have not very much to do, and that they would be glad to come here for the purpose we have mentioned. But even about this there is a difficulty, for the government, in its niggardly policy, has made no provision for such a service, and a Judge, who is expected to live like a gentleman, cannot be expected to come down here, try prisoners, and for the pleasure of the thing